1/03.7.14

# LETTER

FROMA

## DISSENTER

To the AUTHOR of

### The CRAFTSMAN.

Occasioned by his Paper of the 27th of October last.

- Sic notus Ulysses?
VIRGIL.



#### LONDON:

Printed for J. PEELE at Locke's Head in Amen-Corner, 1733.

[Price Sixpence.]

CSEUM.



for of far ha

to tu

ke

ter

ZONDEN N:

Printed for J. Phane at Locke's Head in
Amen-Corner, 1733.

[Price Sixpence.]



A

# LETTER

FROMA

## DISSENTER

To the AUTHOR of

### The CRAFTSMAN, &c.

SIR.



I the late anniversary Feast in the City, I happened to be seated next to a Gentleman, who is one of your most profound Admirers. In all such crowded Assemblies it is very usual, and almost unavoidable,

for the Company to break into separate Clubs of Discourse, and to raise a Topic of Conversation communicable to the Audience of only half a Dozen Neighbours. It was my Fortune to be elbowed into a Committee of this Nature, which was entirely composed of very keen and zealous Politicians. Your Friend, after a great many severe Strokes at the Ministry,

and Censures on the Measures lately pursued by the Ministry, fastened, at last, on a Propofition, which appeared to me pretty novel and He boldly afferted, and inextraordinary. fifted on it with much Vehemence, that the Whigs and Tories had entirely changed Sides; that the Whigs were become rampant Tories, and the Tories staunch and intrepid Whigs; and, in a Word, that Whig and Tory did not now actually exist on the same Footing as formerly, but were become a new Division of the Nation into a Court and a Country Party. He feemed indeed a little embarrassed with this Part of the Argument, having but a Moment before, fomewhat unwarily advanced, that the WHOLE BODY OF THE PEOPLE were united into one Party, and that Party wholly made up of fuch as were diffatisfied with the prefent Administration of publick Affairs. thing of this kind however was capable of hindering him to perfift in the Notion he had advanced; to confirm which, he brought out your Paper of the 27th of October, as a most unquestionable Authority. Finding I had not read the Paper, he was pleased to recommend it to me as a most incomparable Performance; affuring me, that in it you had most unmercifully mauled the Court Whigs, for ever demolished the Ministry, and, which was yet stranger than all the rest, made a most firm and indiffoluble Union betwixt the Tories, and the Protestant Dissenters.

So high a Character of any Performance could not but excite my Curiofity to perufe it; and this Curiofity was not a little heightened by my Concern in it as a Dissenter. I was bred

in that Perfuafion; and, upon a most anxious and impartial Inquiry, I have fince been perfuaded, that it was my Duty to continue in it. Bigotry to any Sect I have none; but the Principles of the Diffenters, rightly explained, and rightly understood, feem to me remoter from Bigotry than those of any other Set of Men amongst us; and for that Reason alone I remain a Diffenter: Far from thinking ill of the Church of England, or its Members, many of whom I know to be as little Bigots as myfelf; I yet think my own Way the best, and condemn no Man for thinking his Way better. Liberty to enjoy my own Sentiments, and to ferve God my own Way is all I feek, as to Religion, from any Man, and which I heartily wish were given to all Men. And as my Benevolence is confined to no Party, it is my constant Prayer that all Parties may honestly and truly unite in the Principles of Liberty and Charity.

To a Person of this Temper you will readily judge, that any rational Proposal of an Union betwixt Parties could not but be extremely acceptable. This is required at the Hands of every honest Man by our Dear Country, which so long hath been distracted and torn to Pieces by our wicked and unnatural Divisions. But with whom are we to unite, and upon what Terms? The Dissenters, according to your Scheme, are to unite with the Tories, and join with them in their Opposition to the Whig or Court Party: That is to say, a Party of Men constantly professing, and truly attached to the Principles of Liberty, both in

Church and State, are to defert their old Friends and Fellow-Sufferers in the same Cause, and join themselves to a Party, who, for very near a Century past, have been the avowed Foes to all Liberty, both Civil and Religious; and this for no other Reason, but because the Tories happen to be at present in Opposition to the Court, and are giving us some very faint and dubious Infinuations of disowning their former Principles of Government, and of acknowledging

their Error in Matters of Religion.

This, Sir, is the whole Substance of your Paper, in two Words; and the Hinge upon which your whole Argument turns. You talk, indeed, a great deal about Whigs turning Tories, and Tories turning Whigs; but it is all gratis Dictum, and a mere begging the Question. All the Instances you give are either general, or nothing to the Purpose. And I think it impossible for a true and genuine Tory to renounce at once the Prejudices of his Education, and that natural Propenfity, which the Tories have for Power, and to make the most of it, when Power is put into their Hands. In Conversions of this Kind, I am always apt to use a little Diffidence, and to have an old Adage constantly ringing in my Ears, Naturam expellas furca licet.

Opposition to a Court is no certain Characteristick either of Whig or Tory. Neither is it any Proof that a Man is truly in the Interest of his Country, unless it be known, both that the Measures he opposes are wrong, and the Motives upon which he opposes them are right. A Whig,

upon

upo

Go

cip

Ton

Go

Op

Te

to

COI

nec

fur

me

to

gu

no op

arg

a

m

D

to an

w]

D

fre

th

of

as for

It m

2

upon Whig Principles, is obliged to support a Government that is established upon those Principles; and a Tory, consistently enough with Tory Principles, may endeavour to subvert a Government he does not like. It is not the bare Opposition to a Court, but the Nature and Tendency of the Opposition, which is sufficient to denominate a Man a Whig or a Tory; and consequently, our Notions of Parties are not necessarily to be changed, when we see Whigs supporting, and Tories distressing any Govern-

ment, or Administration.

As little will it avail to prove an Opposition to a Ministry just, or the Opponents to be Whigs, to say, that they justify their Opposition by Arguments drawn from Whig Principles. I cannot well conceive, how any Court Party can be opposed, with a good Grace, but upon Whig Principles, or, at least, Whig Pretences. To argue against the Court upon the Principles of a Tory, even as you, Mr. D'Anvers, have enumerated them, would, I fancy, at this Time of Day, be both unsafe and unpopular. No Thanks to you therefore for adopting Whig Maxims, and Whig Principles, to prop up a finking Cause, which is not able to support it felf by its own.

Vain, Sir, is your Attempt, and to the last Degree ridiculous, to separate the Dissenters from their old Friends, and to unite them with their ancient Enemies, under the weak Pretence of the former having betrayed their Principles, as to Civil Liberty, and of the latter having forsaken theirs. I use the Word forsaken, tho it is not your own Word, because if you do not mean it, you either have no Meaning at all, or a very ill one, that is, an Intention to deceive.

The

The Word used by you is a very soft one, discouning; but the whole Chain of your Reasoning depends upon a Supposition of something much more strong and explicite. You ought therefore to have spoke out plainly and positively, unless you had a Mind to save your Party from coming under Engagements, which, you are conscious, they are in no Disposition to perform. However, taking it either Way, the Argument is quite too general, to induce either a Dissenter, or any other honest Man, to abandon the Interest of the present Administration, and to join in those Measures of Opposition to it, which you so strenuously endeavour to inculcate.

It does not appear to me, nor will it, I believe, appear to any impartial Inquirer, that the Gentlemen in the Opposition have taken any Steps, or made any Attempts in pursuance of it, which are inconfiftent with the very Rigour of Torism and Jacobitism. To weaken the Government, to debase the Prerogative, and to clog the Wheels of the Administration, are all Strains of Policy, which may be made subservient even to Popery, and the Pretender. To cry down Arbitrary Power, and to cry up the Original and Fundamental Rights of the People, are Feats that have been performed more than once by Men, who had a Mind to fet up Arbitrary Power, and to destroy the Original and fundamental Rights of the People. Jacobites, professed Jacobites, have already all done this, and will always be ready to do it again, whenever they shall find a proper Season to diffress a Government founded on the Principles of Liberty. Every extraordinary Act of Legislation, however exerted in a due Consistence with the Constitution

I

m

ru

stitution, and absolutely necessary for the Prefervation of the whole, will, in such Cases, be exclaimed against as Encroachments on Liberty, even by Men, who hate the very Name of Liberty, and who, if they did govern, would govern by no other Rules, but Arrêts of State, and

Regal Proclamations.

11

er oy. n-

on

In all Oppositions to a Government, whatever be the Motives, it is absolutely necessary to fet out with the most specious and plausible Pretences, in order to gain both Credit and Strength to the Party oppoling. No Pretence can be more specious than that of Liberty, because no Cause is either more justifiable in itself, or more chearfully espoused by the Common People. For this Reason we shall meet with few Instances in History of any Conspiracies against a Government, or Constitution, where the Conspirators have not had Liberty and the Publick Good in their Mouths. Our own History, in former Ages, is full of very apposite Examples to this Purpose. Nor hath it been wanting to refresh our Memories with Instances of a much later Date: For no longer ago than the Reign of our renowned Deliverer King WILLLAM, the Tories were remarkable for pursuing this very Method; and were always bellowing for Liberty against a Prince, to whom they owed even the Liberty of bellowing. In Queen Anne's Reign, as long as that glorious Princess continued the Fautress of Liberty, and Protectress of Europe, was not the Outcry amongst the Tories raised as loud as it is now against ministerial Tyranny, and ministerial Corruption? Did they not even appeal to the Collective Body of the People, in Opposition to the Repre-

Representative Body; however contrary such a Practice be to their own declared Principles and Maxims, when Power hath been in the Hands of Persons, in whom they confided? Did they not raise a Sedition for the Sake of Passive O. bedience, and fly out into an open Rebellion in favour of a Criminal under Profecution for preaching the Doctrine of Non-Resistance; a Doctrine at once so destructive to the Liberties of Britain, and to the Liberties of Men? And in the Four last Years of that Reign, when Men of their own Stamp and Kidney came again into Play, were not all the Doctrines of Slavery again revived, and the Power of the Crown, and the Power of the Ministry too raised to a most formidable Heighth, even by those very Men. who had fo loudly exclaimed against the Abuse of Power under the just and legal, as well as the wife and fuccefsful Administration of the Great Earl of GODOLPHIN, and the ever-memorable Duke of Marlborough? So little Stress is there to be laid upon the Professions, or the strongest Protestations of Tories, when they think fit to put on the Mask of Whiggism, and to cover their Disaffection to a legal Government, and a free Constitution, under the specious Garb and Pretext of Love to Liberty, and Love to their Country.

Pray, Mr. D'Anvers, do you believe, or does any Man in his Senses believe, that the Opposition of the Tories to our late mild and gracious Monarch King George the First, was owing to Whig Principles, or the Love of Liberty; though they were made the Pretences at that Time, as well as they are at this Time? Did not these Pretences to Liberty, and the publick Good.

Good, terminate in a Rebellion against the whole Constitution; the Result of a most desperate and unnatural Conspiracy to bring in Arbitrary Power, and a Popish Pretender? Did not the Pretender himself, in several of his Declarations, give himself canting Airs, and talk most floridly, and in the Style of a Demagogue, about the Liberties of Britain, and the Rights of the People? Was the Pretender therefore a Whig? Or are we to look upon his known Friends and Abettors to be Whigs, and feriously embarked in the Cause of Liberty? No, Sir, the Fallacy is too gross to impose upon any, who are not already resolved to be imposed upon. Catiline himself pretended to be a most zealous and staunch Republican, at the very Time that he was contriving to make himself the Tyrant of his Country. He too made his Complaints of Corruption and Factions in the State, and was a mighty Champion for Freedom, and a Coalition of Parties; but the Freedom he meant, was a Freedom for himself, and his profligate Affociates to oppress their Fellow-Citizens; and the fole Union he had in View was an Union of Slaves, subjected to his own lawlefs and ungovernable Will. The Romans were, at that Time, too wife to hearken to his Pretences. They remained deaf, and their Deafness contributed to the lengthening out their Day of Liberty. Rome was preserved, and Catiline had his Reward.

Opposition therefore to the Government, is no more a Proof now, than it was formerly, that the Tories have forfaken their old Principles and Maxims of Government. We have already shewn, that even a Jacobite both will and must, upon his own Principles, oppose a Government B 2 established

established upon the Principles of the Revolution. We have also shewn, that this hath been done both long, and often. And, I think, it is pretty evident, that it cannot be done with Safety at the present, or with a good Grace at any Time, but under the Difguise of Whig Principles, and strong Professions of publick Spirit. In a Case of so much Importance as a total Conversion from Principles fo entirely repugnant to those formerly held by them, it will be incumbent on them to produce much more fubstantial and convincing Proofs of their Sincerity. Those hitherto given are very fuspicious; and they become much more fo, when we observe at the Head of the present Opposition to the Court, a Person, who was formerly one of the Heads of a Tory Ministry, and afterwards officiated in the fame Character to a Popish Pretender; and who, in both Stations, run the whole Lengths of his Party, with all that Rapidity and Precipitation, which hath been the diftinguishing Characteristick of the Party, whenever it had Power. He hath fince commenced Patriot; but I never heard him suspected of any Action in Favour of Wbiggism, except one, the Merit of which, if there was any in it, he hath entirely cancell'd by a publick and formal Denial of the Fact. A Circumstance not very favourable to a Party professing Whig Principles, and yet continuing under the Direction of a Person ashamed, and perhaps with Reason, of the only Service he ever was furmized to have done the Wbig Interest.

On the other Hand, as their Opposition to the Government is no Proof, that the Tories have renounced their former Principles; so neither is it an Argument that the present Whig,

chabilled

Court.

V

n

tl

y

ai di

ſę

is

Court, or Ministerial Party, call them by what Name you please, are become Traytors to the Whig Cause, because they continue the Friends and Supporters of the present Government. The same Reasons that shew the Falsity of the one, strongly infer the Absurdity of the other. A Whig would cease to be a Whig, if he did not fupport, strenuously support a Government, which he observes the Tories are everlastingly opposing. Neither will a Whig think himhimself concerned to oppose any Government, while its Administrations are agreeable to the Constitution and the Laws of the Land. Refistance to a legal Government, I believe, was never afferted or maintain'd by any Whig; and confequently, Opposition, such a violent Opposition, as now prevails against the present Government, administred in every Respect according to Law, cannot be justified on any Pretence.

You ought therefore, Mr. D' Anvers, to have proved what you have only infinuated, that the Administration is corrupted to a Degree subversive of the Constitution; and then it would naturally have followed, that the Friends of fuch an Administration have turn'd Traytors to the Principles of Whiggism. But this is what you have not attempted to do, any otherwise than by a general Declamation against Bribery and Corruption, and a short Hint about Standing Armies in Times of Peace. The former of thefe, however justly to be condemned, and feverely to be punished in whatever Person it is fairly and fully proved against, yet is entirely foreign to the Question in Debate. For though he must be an ill Man, who is guilty

of Bribery and Corruption; yet Bribery and Corruption prove a Man neither a Whig nor a Tory. As bad an Opinion as I have of the Principles of the Tories, yet I never once imagined, that they would own Bribery, and Corruption, to be of the Number; though I am sensible, I shall not be thanked by some warm Whigs for so favourable a Concession. These Gentlemen will be apt to remind me of King Charles the Second's Pensioner Parliament; of the samous Treaty of Commerce; and of some other beneficial Jobs consequent upon it; wherein it did not appear, that the Paws of some Tories were then so strongly fortisted against Bribes, whatever were their

Principles.

The other Point of a Standing Army in Time of Peace, would, I own, be to the Purpose, could it be proved, that the modern Wbigs are become as much the Friends to governing by fuch Standing Armies as the Tories have formerly been. But there is a wide Difference to be made betwixt a Force annually appointed by Parliament, and paid by Parliament, and a constant Standing Army raised, and maintained without Consent of Parliament, and employed to govern the Nation instead of a Parliament. That the Nature of Actions varies, as their Circumstances vary, is a Maxim in Morals; and much more will it hold in Politicks. We all know, that the Tories have not only pleaded for illegal Standing Armies, but have actually made use of them to set up and support an Arbitrary Power in the Crown. We all know likewise, that there is still in being a Popish Pretender to the Crown, who never can come

in upon other Principles, than those of Arbitrary Power, and who by Arbitrary Power must be supported, whenever he does come in. His Adherents are known to be still numerous, and still restless. The Wisdom of the Nation hath therefore, from Time to Time, thought fit to appoint such a reasonable Force. as might preserve the Nation from so dangerous an Enemy without, and fo pernicious a Distemper within. All this is not only confiftent with Whig Principles, but absolutely necessary for the Support of the Whig Cause; that is to fay, the Cause of Liberty and Property. And they, who complain of this, complain of it with an equal ill Grace, as a Murtherer would exclaim against the Laws of his Country as cruel and sanguinary, for punishing a Man with Death. The Material Action is the fame in both Cases, the depriving a Man of his Life; but the Motives and the Circumstances constitute the Difference, and render the one Action criminal, and the other not only just but meritorious.

Thus, Sir, I have considered so much of your Argument as relates to the Dissenters joining with the Tories on the Foot of Political Assirs; and, I apprehend, have made it evident, that they never can come into such an Union, until they either desert their own Principles, or the Tories give better Proofs than have yet been given, that they have forsaken theirs. It remains to enquire what Encouragement the Dissenters have to hope for fairer Quarter from the Tories now than formerly, with regard to their Religious Principles; and whether they have Reason to doubt, as you endeavour to infinuate.

finuate, that the present Whig, or Court Party are grown cool in their Friendship to them, and now, that they are in Power, despise an Interest which they courted, and depended upon, when

they were out of it.

If, according to a Maxim quoted by you in this very Paper, and which is as univerfally familiar, as it is univerfally true, Men are to be known by their Works, the Diffenters want not the most sensible Marks, whereby to distinguish their Friends from their Foes, nor need be at any Loss whether to feek for them among the Whigs, or the Tories. The Works of the one Party have been a constant Opposition to the Works of the other; and what those Works were, and how much they tended to the Honour of Religion, the Welfare of the Kingdom, and the Happiness of Men, is notorious to the whole World. Those Works, and the Consequences of those Works have been the Subject of the Annals of England for upwards of an Hundred Years; a Subject with which they have been both blotted and defiled.

Whoever is acquainted with the Hiftory of Parties in this Kingdom cannot be ignorant, that the first Division of the Nation into those two great Parties of Whig, and Tory, was, in a great Measure, occasioned by a Difference of Sentiments with Regard to those who had the Missortune to dissent from the Church as by Law established. The very Names of Distinction made Use of on that Occasion, and kept up amongst us ever since, were derived from Words that had a plain Allusion to Presented from Words that had a plain Allusion to Presented of the party of the other; and consequently were employed as

(17)

Characteristicks to denote how the Persons bearing them stood affected to those other Parties, from whence they were supposed to fetch their Original. Other Causes of Division were not, indeed, wanting; but certain it is, that this was not only pretended, but actually sublisted as a principal Foundation of the Animolities and Contentions, that arose in the Kingdom, during the latter Part of the Reign of King CHARLES the Second. The Papifts had joined with the Tories in affifting that Prince, and his Ministers, to advance the Prerogative, till it became dangerous to the Constitution; and the Diffenters, on the other Hand, found themselves oblig'd, both by Principle, and Interest, to throw their Weight into the Scale of that Party, who were zealous Afferters of the Liberties of the People, and struggling to confine the Prerogative of the Crown within the Limits of the Law. This Circumstance, doubtless, did not a little contribute to conciliate the Minds of the Tories to the Papists, and of the Whigs to the Diffenters. For I readily agree both with Mr. D'Anvers and Tully, that idem sentire de Republica, to think alike concerning Political Matters, is not only a very common, but a very justifiable Foundation of Friendship, both publick and private. But the Friendship betwixt the Wbigs and the Diffenters had a yet deeper Root, and owed its Original to widely different Causes. To do this Matter Justice, it would be necessary to trace the Growth of our Divisions as high up as our first Reformation from Popery. But to do so, it would be unavoidable to mention fome things that, at this Time of Day, might, perhaps, be equally

equally displeasing to all Parties: For which Reason, I shall carry this Detail no farther

back than the Restoration.

At that joyful, and, perhaps, a little too much neglected Period, for the Liberties of the People, the Affairs of that Party, whose Successors are now denominated Dissenters, were in a pretty odd and perplexed kind of Situation. The Presbyterians, for so they were then generally called, had been highly inftrumental in that important Transaction, which had at once restored the King to his Crown, and the Kingdom to its Constitution. They had therefore on that Account some Claim to Merit. But as soon as the Restoration was happily brought about, it was judged necessary by the Gentlemen, who then had the greatest Influence in the publick Councils, to restore the Church of England to her former Dignities and Prerogatives, as a Reward for the Services and Sufferings of her Members in the late Times of Anarchy and Confusion. One Half, I believe, I might truly and confidently fay, the larger Half of the Presbyterians themselves, at least of the Men, who then wore that Denomination, came into this Measure. But they came into it upon Principles of Peace, and Principles of Moderation. They neither imagined, that the High-Church Party would have carried Matters to fuch a Pitch as they afterwards did, nor that their former Bretbren would have proved fo unobsequious and refractory in the Point of Conformity: But when they found themselves mistaken in both these Particulars, they then very honestly and christianly endeavoured to make Matters as easy as possible on all Hands. This however cqually

however proved exceedingly difficult for them to do, in the Case of an open Separation from the Church, and amidst such an Ebullition of Zeal, which still continued in Mens Minds, after fo great and unnatural a Ferment as had lately been in the Nation. The Torrent bore too strong against them; and a High-Church Party in the Court, fecretly abetted and fupported by a Popish Interest, which lay at that Time concealed in it, rendered all their Endeavours vain and abortive. They faw every Day, with Regret, Penal Laws enacted against their Separating Brethren, and oftentimes executed upon them with a Degree of Severity little short of the most extreme Rigours of Popery. They faw this done, I fay, with Regret, but durst not, for many Years, oppose it, at least directly and formally oppose it, for fear of kind. ling a new Flame in a Nation grown drunk with mistaken Notions of Loyalty, and mad with Bigottry to a Sett of Principles, which neither were the Principles of the Church of England, nor of any other Protestant Church in the World.

The Danger of Popery began, at length, to open the Eyes of the People, and to raise an Alarm in the Nation; and then these Men, whom I have been mentioning, ventured to declare, and to rouse themselves in favour of those Sentiments of Liberty, both Civil and Religious, which they had always inwardly cherished, but sometimes thought it not prudent openly to exert. From this Time sorwards the rigid High-Church-Men, and They, have continued at perpetual Variance; the one Party constantly advising and promoting Penal Laws and Prose-

less constantly recommending Toleration and Forbearance. Now it was, that the two Parties bogan to be distinguished, and to distinguish themselves by the Names Whig and Tory. So that the Dissenters have no sure Rule, whereby to judge of any Man's Affection to them as Dissenters, but his Adherence to those Principles annexed to the Terms of a Distinction entirely occasioned by a Difference of Sentiments in

relation to the Dissenters.

333393

Now what are, and always have been the diffinguishing and avowed Principles of a Tory as to this Matter, and as to Religious Liberty in general. Besides a great many absurd Positions in relation to Church Power and Authority. which it is needless to mention in this Place, because they are now pretty well exploded by all the World except themselves, and their ancient Friends and Allies, the Papists, do not the Tories, to this Day, professedly believe, and maintain the following Propositions, which entirely put it out of their Power to have either Friend-(bip, or even Mercy for the present Dissenters, or any Sort of Diffenters whatfoever? The Damnable Nature of an unintelligible Thing called Schism, but applicable to every thing which Tory Priests, and their Bigotted Disciples happen to dislike. The Power of faving, or damning Souls, at the Pleasure of fallible, and oftentimes wicked Men. The Invalidity of all Orders not conferred according to the Canons of the Church of Rome, and the consequent Invalidity of all Ministrations performed in pursuance of such Orders. A Doctrine, which unchurches most of the Protestant Churches

Churches abroad, an excellent Protestant Church established in the Northern Part of our own Mand, and even the Church of England herself. as the now stands established fince the late Hapby Revolution; and leaves Millions of Souls to the Uncovenanted Mercies of God. A Power to make Laws about Matters perfettly Indifferent, and to inforce them with the most grievous and fevere Penalties; that is to fay, a Power to make Laws for no Reason, and to punish Men for no Fault. The Necessity of restraining free Inquiries into Religious Matters, and free Reasoning about them; and the Lawfulness of discouraging, oppressing, and ruining Men, who cannot, in every Tittle, conform to the Established Worship, Discipline, and Government of the Church. Thefe, Sir, and many other Doctrines equally unreasonable, and equally abhorrent to Human Nature, and to pure Religion and undefiled, have all along been preached up by the Gentlemen of the High-Church, or Tory Party, as their peculiar and favourite Tenets. Nor have you, or any one elfe, ever had the Boldness to affert, that the Party, or any confiderable Numbers of the Party have either recanted, or deferted them. And as the Majority of the Gentlemen now in Opposition to the Court is made up of Perfons, who have long worn, and gloried in the Stamp of these Principles, I leave even you to judge what Favour or Friendship the Dissenters can ever have any Reason to expect from them.

There is still the less Reason for the Dissenters to depend upon such a Party of Men, when the whole Course and Tenor of their Actions

Actions is compared with these their known Principles. Were not the Penal Laws all enacted by Tory Parliaments, and always executed with the greatest Rigour under Tory Administrations? Did they ever mitigate, when in Power. the Severity of those Laws, but in order to make the Papists enjoy the larger Share of the Favour? And whatever they did of this kind, was it not done in an illegal and arbitrary Manner, to render the Diffenters odious to the Nation, and to draw them into a Snare; though the better and wifer Part of the Diffenters were happily preserved from falling into it? Did not this plainly appear upon the Revolution, when those very Men, who had promoted King James's Illegal Indulgence, comprehending both the Papifts, and the Diffenters, afterwards defeated the charitable Defign of a Comprehension of the Protestant Dissenters, and opposed the granting them a legal Toleration all that they could? Did not these Friends to Liberty and to their Country disturb the Nation, and perplex the Affairs of all Europe, for Years together, and in the Heighth of a dangerous, though glorious War, entred into for the Defence of the Common Liberty of many Nations; only that they might carry a Bill to prevent Occafional Conformity, which was intended as a Prelude to further Encroachments on the Toleration? Was not that unchristian and inhuman Law, which deprived the Diffenters of the natural Right Men have to educate their own Children, forged by the same Cabal? And hath not the Repeal of those Laws been constantly and vigoroufly opposed by most of those Gentlemen, who are now cajolling the Dissenters, under

under the Notion of opposing the Court upon Whig Principles? Have not the High and the Non-juring Clergy, who have carried the Do-Etrines of Persecution to the utmost Heighth, and have conftantly expressed the greatest Rancour and Violence against the Diffenters, been always their Creatures and Dependents? And do not this Sort of Men continue to this Day Friends and Well-Wishers to the Gentlemen in the Opposition, and the most hearty Promoters of their Interest, whenever they have an Opportunity of ferving it? Have any of the moderate Bishops or Clergy ever received the smallest Token of Favour or Friendship from any Tory, either Antient or Modern? So far from it, that Men of their Character have, in all Times been hated, and infulted by the whole Tory Party, as much, if not more, than the Dissenters themfelves. Of this Truth we have an illustrious Instance in the Person of a Venerable Prelate yet living. Hath he not been the perpetual Mark of their Scorn and Rage, for thirty Years past, meerly on Account of his Catholick Spirit and charitable Principles; and for distinguishing himself, upon all Occasions, as a good Christian, and a good Englishman, in Opposition to Slaves and Bigots? How have they ridiculed, and libelled him for his Doctrine of Sincerity, because it happens to favour the Diffenters, though without it neither the Caufe of the Reformation, nor the Cause of Religion itself can be justified? In a Word, have either the Principles or Practices of this Party, ever fince it came to be diffinguished as a Party, been any thing elfe, but a Source of Enmity to, and one continued Series of Hostilities against pleated

gainst, I do not say the Dissenter's only, but the Liberties of their Country, the natural Rights of Men, and the Principles of Human Society?

Whatever hath been advanced concerning the Tories, just the contrary is true concerning the Whigs. Their Principles in Religious Matters have all along been fo favourable to the Diffenters, that the Tories on that Score have been perpetually running them down among the Common People as Enemies and Traitors to the Church. They were the first Men in these Kingdoms that feemed to have a confiftent and rational Notion of Religious Liberty, equal, just, and impartial Liberty. The extravagant Claims of the High-Flying and Non-juring Priests, they never admitted as a Part of Religion, and consequently by such Men have often been faid to have none. All the great Men of the Church, that have ever been reckoned among the Adherents of the Party, were Perfons exemplary for charitable and moderate Principles. Many of them have appeared in the bighest Dignities of the Church, and have adorned it both by their Lives and Dostrine; always professing, and even preaching up such a Degree of Tenderness to Dissenters, as made their Adversaries often cry out against them as Diffenters in Principle, themselves; and conflantly behaving in fuch a Christian Manner as demonstrated, that they were, at least, neither Bigots to their own Principles, nor Enemies to the Persons of such as had the Missortune to disfent from them.

Agreeable to these generous Maxims and Principles hath been the whole Conduct of that whole Body of Men, whom you, Sir, are

pleafed

pleased to term the Court or Ministerial Party, but whom the Diffenters always do remember, and are refolved never to forget under the old and friendly Denomination of Whigs. All the Opposition that ever was made to the Penal Laws, fo far as they regarded the Protestant Dissenters, came from the Whig Party, and by the Whig Party was, at length, after many Struggles, rendered effectual in the Act of Toleration. This AET, as it hath been a continual Grievance to the Tories ever fince it took Place, the Whigs have been no less industrious to support and maintain, as one of the most precious and valuable Parts of the Constitution. Every Attack made upon it hath constantly excited their Jealoufy, and approved their Vigilance. They impeached of High Crimes and Misdemeanours a bold Incendiary, who had the Infolence to preach against it, and to renew those Breaches in the Nation, which the Wisdom and Moderation of the Government, at that Time, had fo happily repaired. All the Gentlemen employed in that virtuous and memorable Tranfaction, were known and professed Whigs. Six out of Eighteen of them are still living, and, to the Honour of the present Administration, all of them are placed in Stations of the greatest Power and Dignity in it. The First Occasional Bill was three times successively thrown out by their Interest and Prevalence in the House of Peers. Nor did they come into the Second, till the Diffenters themselves had acquiesced in it, as an Expedient to fix some wavering High-Church-Men in the Interest of the Protestant Succession, at that Time in the utmost Danger from a Tory Administration. The famous Schism AET. Act, contrived by a Sett of Apostates from the Dissenters, and copied from an eminent Apostate of Antiquity, met likewise with the same Opposition; and was carried only by the Power of superior Numbers against superior Reasoning, and superior Eloquence. But the both of these proved at that Time unsuccessful, yet, as soon as a convenient Opportunity of sered, the same Men, who had formerly opposed those Laws, calculated for the monopolizing of Power, and the Depression of Liberty, concurred with great Readiness and Chearfulness in

the Repeal of them.

From this short View of the Principles and Actions of the Wbigs, and Tories, during the whole Term of their Existence, down to the present Times, the Dissenters have more than fufficient Light to diftinguish betwixt their Friends, and their Enemies. All that hath been laid in the Balance against this, is only a few faint and ambiguous Expressions, which you, Mr. D' Anvers, have been pleased, in the Paper now under Confideration, to throw out in Fayour of your Friends the Tories. They acknowledge, you say, their Error. Experience bath removed Prejudice. If the Diffenters will join with the Tories, against the Ministry, their Country will owe them all the Acknowledgements due from good and grateful Citizens of the same Commonwealth. Poor and mean Satisfaction this! for all the Hardships and Cruelties the Diffenters have fuffer'd from this wicked and tyrannical Party. Errors they acknowledge; but they tell us not what Errors, amongst a whole System of Errors, every one of them subversive of all Liberty both Civil and Religious. Prejudice is removed, but we neither are told in how great a Degree, nor whether in fuch a Degree as may be fufficient to remove any remaining Grievances the Diffenters at present complain of. Inflead of this, it is coldly promifed, that their Country will owe them a Debt of Acknowledgement, on Condition, that they join with a Party of Men, who have long been the known Enemies of their Country; and the only Socurity for this Debt, is the bare Word of those who have, in a thousand Instances, demonstrated, that they looked upon the Diffenters as a Sett of Men, with whom no Faith was to be kept. Who can be certain, that the Doctrine of Authoritative Absolution, which so long hath been a darling Tenet with the Non-juring Clergy, and their Tory Followers, might not, upon to convenient an Occasion, be made use of to free their Country from the Crime of breaking a Promise so very loofely and artificially worded?

Weak as these Hints and Infinuations in Favour of your Friends the Tories, are, those you employ to alienate the Diffenters from the Men, whom they have hitherto looked upon as their Friends, are still weaker. They lean, you fay, upon the Diffenters, when out of Power, and esteem them a Burthen upon them when in it. Can you give any one Instance of this, Sir, except that the Test Att is not yet repealed? And pray, to whom is it chiefly owing, that this Repeal could never yet be obtained? Is it not probable, more than probable, that the true Reafon why the Friends of Liberty have never yet attempted it, hath been a just Apprehension, least the Tories, and their Trumpeters of Sedition, should raise a general Clamour against it;

revive the old Cry of the Danger of the Church; and open a new Scene of Confusion in the Nation? I speak this only upon Conjecture; but furely the Conjecture is neither an unjust nor an unreasonable one. And it is rendered the more probable on this Account, that the Diffenters have actually received more real and substantial Proofs of Christian Moderation, and Good-will to themselves, during the present Administration, than they ever did receive from any of the Tory Party, or can possibly receive from them, unless Gop should miraculously remove that Evil Spirit of Bigottry, which hath fo long pofseffed the whole Party. But allowing the very worst of your Supposition, that the present Mimistry are, at the Bottom, not such cordial Friends to the Diffenters, as the Diffenters could wish them, yet very small will be the Advantage the Tories can reap from fuch a Concession. The only natural and reasonable Conclusion the Dissenters could draw from it, would amount to no more than what is a very common and obvious Reflection upon human Nature, as none bestool or attail

— Vitiis nemo sine nascitur; optimus ill' est, Qui minimis urgetur.

I shall now conclude this Letter, which is already spun out to too great a Length, with a very sair and modest Proposal both to you, Sir, and to the Party, whose Representative you take upon your self to be; and which, if you mean honestly on this Occasion, neither you, nor they can, with any Colour of Decency, refuse.

Give

Give us then, Sir, a clear and formal Renunciation of all Anti-Revolution and flavish Principles; and some positive Assurances of your real Attachment to the Protestant Succession in the present Royal Family. Make it plain to the World, that your Opposition to the Ministry is not the Refult of Disaffection to the Government. Let this appear by better Proofs, than continually thwarting the just and necessary Measures taken by the Nation in Parliament, for the publick Safety, and to keep out the Pretender. Endeavour not to lessen the Danger of the Pretender, till you have lessened his Interest, by abandoning it; nor to weaken the Security of the Government, till you have shewn, that you have weakened its Enemies, by revolting from them. Discard all your Jacobite Leaders; and if you contend for the Confitution, do it not under the Banners of Men. who have been known Traytors to the Constitution. Shew, that you diftinguish betwixt an arbitrary Power in the Crown, and an absolute Power in the Legislature to do all things necesfary for the Preservation of the Constitution. In fhort, distress not the present Government with a View to bring in another Government, contrary to Law, and subversive of all our Laws; nor complain of the over-grown Power of the Crown, till you have demonstrated, that you wish no other Person to wear it, whom you would invest with greater and larger Powers. Do this, and then you may rail at Bribery and Corruption, and bad Ministers, as long as you please. The Dissenters may then possibly unite with you, and thank you. But this you may be affured of, that you will enjoy the united Praises and and Bleffings of all boneft Men, and fincere Lo-

vers of their Country.

Give us likewife a full and authentick Renunciation of all your former bigh-flown Notions in Religious Matters. Explode, in particular, that Idol of your Party, the Power of enjoyning indifferent Matters under great and grievous Penalties, a Principle, which flows from nothing elfe but the mere Love of Authority, and hath always been attended with Wrath, Cruelty, and Persecution. Let the extravagant Claims of the Non-juring Clergy, who have always herded amongst, and been supported by your Party, be openly disclaimed, as well as the Erudition antiquated, upon which they are founded; and prevail upon the Men of those Principles, who have fo long been under your Influence, to fudy Quiet, and to mind their own Business. Let the Dostrines of Division be laid aside, and then the Names of Division will die away of themselves. Press Uniformity less, and Unity more. And if you are really inclined to come into peaceable Measures with the Diffenters, let your Party flew that Inclination, by candidly proposing, and heartily promoting, both in Parliament, and out of Parliament, such calm and moderate Counfels, as may effectually put an End to the Spirit of Party, and the Spirit of Faction, both in Church and State. This will be a much wifer, and a much honester Method too, than a continued Opposition, not to the Administration only, but to the Constitution itself. This will at once vindicate your own Sincerity, and render the Ministerial Party inexcusable, should they refuse to join with you in so good a Work, as the bealing of our Divisions, at the evil Consequences

ot

of which you feem to be so deeply concerned. It will do more than all this: It will UNITE THE WHOLE BODY OF THE PEOPLE INTO ONE PARTY, and let Posterity see, that there hath been a Word of Truth for once in a Craftsman, though only in the Nature of Prophecy.

These may seem to some pretty hard and imperious Conditions. But considering what Lengths your Party have run, I can hardly believe, the Dissenters will be satisfied with less. People that have gone too far, must be at the Fatigue of making a Retreat proportionable to their Advances. The Dissenters have been deceived already by some of your Party, and consequently require a double Security for their suture Behaviour. If you are authorized to give any Assurances of such a Security, I dare engage, that it will have its due Weight among the Dissenters, and shall not fail to be acknowledged in the most particular Manner by,

SIR,

Yours, &c.



much you then to be to Lective concerned CTUI SAGOL SUT TO VECE SAGOL OF LINES ont larry walls locally is, that there man, the control of the Land of of feen to fome presentation terious Conditions. But confidering & cangola war. P. is in a run, il can analy al chile bein of the special of the first confequently required des Arture Beliaviour. : II STATE OF THE PERSON OF THE PARTY OF THE PART

